**Comprehensive assessment for S.1 HISTORY**

**Marking guide**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

***-***Attempt all 5 questions

-Each question carries 20 Marks.

-Answers should be in essay form.

-Any kind of cheating is strictly forbidden.

-Duration: 3hours.

**Questions attempt four questions of your choice**

1.(a)Define the term history? **(4 Marks)**

History is the study of past and future events. History is a narration of the events which have happened among mankind, including an account of the rise and fall of nations, as well as of other great changes which have affected the political and social condition of the human race. People know the what happened in the past by looking at the things from the past including sources.

**Good and convincing explanations 2 x 2 = 4 Marks**

(b) Why is it important to know our history? **(8 Marks)**

-The study of history is important because it can tell us how we evolved.

-It can tell us what decisions worked in particular situations in the past and what didn’t

-It gives us a sense of identity

-It sharpens our critical sense as it widens our knowledge and competencies.

-It helps us to understand the nature of social, economic and political problems of a given society.

-It helps us to be tolerant through the study of history, we are able to learn about the culture and values of different ethnic groups, tribes and races.

-It promotes moral principles through the study of personalities with high moral standards.

-Thus, the main reason behind why we should study history is to ensure that we don’t repeat the same mistakes as our forefathers when history repeats itself.

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 3 points x 2 =6 marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

(c) Describe the advantages of using written records as a source of history. **(8 Marks)**

* Written materials ensure relatively permanent storage of historical events for future reference.
* Written materials can be easily translated to different languages
* Written materials cannot be easily distorted
* They provide accurate storage of historical events
* Compared to oral traditions, written sources provide a chronological framework
* Written sources reach a bigger population because there are many literate people
* Written history has the advantage of presenting ideas as perceived at the time of recording
* It keeps unchanged information in character, photos and content
* Written sources are more reliable than other sources such as archaeology

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 3 points x 2 =6 marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

2. (a)State the political administrative structure of pre-colonial Rwanda. **(8 Marks)**

The politico-administrative structure of pre-colonial Rwanda was the following:

-The king

-The queen mother

-Abiru /custodians of esoteric code

-Great chiefs

-Chief of land

-Chief of cattle

-Chief of army

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 3 points x 2 = 6 Marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

 (b) Describe different economic activities carried out in Rwandan kingdom? **(12 Marks)**

-Agriculture

-Hunting

-Fishing

-Trade

-Mining

-Bee keeping

-Farming

-Keeping cattle

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 5 points x 2 =10 marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

3.(a) Basing on the Famine that Rwanda Faced in past, what should be done to prevent famine from happening again? **(10 Marks)**

-Use pesticide to fight against pests.

-Practice irrigation in dry season.

-Avoid war which can displace people and stop them from cultivating.

-Practice the technics of drying the fields to avoid floods.

-Follow carefully agricultural season for good harvest

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 4 points x 2 =8 marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

(b) Identify the particular features of 1994 genocide against the Tutsi **(10 Marks)**

-Massive killing and massacre of people

-Extreme forms of violence against innocent people

-Organized to eliminate the Tutsi

-Isolation and lack of external interference

-Role of state machinery

-Popular participation

-Intention of destroying or completely wiping out the targeted group;

-Large –scale killing of the targeted group

-Cruel forms of killing are employed that involve torturing victims

-Selection of the group to kill

-Innocent people are killed because they belong to the targeted group

-Involvement of the government that puts in place all necessary measures to destroy the targeted group

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 4 points x 2 =8 Marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

4.(a) State the main and important monarchies in Rwandan kingdom. **(7 Marks)**

**Important kings are**: Ruganzu I Bwimba; Kigeli Mukobanya; Ruganzu II Ndoli; Cyiima II Rujugira; Yuhi IV Gahindiro; Mutara II Rwogera; Kigeli IV Rwabugili.

**Any 7 points= 7 Marks (good and convincing explanations)**

(b). Explain the contribution of the above leader in the expansion of Rwandan kingdom. **(13 Marks)**

**Contributions:**

**-Ruganzu Bwimba**: He led the conquest of expansion of Rwanda and died in a war while trying to annex Gisaka in 1345.

**-Kigeli Mukobaya**: During his reign, he carried out numerous conquests to the West of River Nyabarongo.

**-Ruganzu II Ndoli**: He is known in History of Rwanda for unifying Rwanda and expanding its borders. He annexed Bugara, Bugoyi, Kinyaga, Ijwi, Bunyambiriri, Byahi, Rusenyi and Bwanamukali. He is also known to have instituted the Kalinga royal drum to replace Rwoga which was earlier on been captured by the Banyabungo.

**-Cyilima II Rujugira**: He defeated Buyenzi, Buganza, Rutare, Muhura, Giti and Ndorwa. He left the saying “*u Rwanda ruratera ntiruterwa*(Rwanda Invades but is not invaded). He created militias whose names ended up being adapted to some regions in Southern Rwanda e.g. Nyakare, Imvejuru…

**-Yuhi IV Gahindiro**: He annexed South Ndorwa and Buhunde.

**-Mutara II Rwogera**: He was known as humble, kind and welcoming. He fought, defeated and annexed Gisaka.

**-Kigali IV Rwabugili**: He reorganized the army and consolidated his rule. He conquered back Ijwi. It was under his reign that the Europeans came in Rwanda.

**Good Introduction: 2 Marks**

**Body: any 5 points x 2 =10 marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

5.(a) Describe different types of violence in the society. (**10 Marks)**

-Physical violence (student on student fighting and corporal punishment)

-Sexual violence (rape and sexual harassment)

-Emotional violence (Bullying

-Psychological violence (verbal abuse,)

-Structural violence

-Spiritual violence

- Cultural violence

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**B**ody: any 4 points x 2 =8 marks (good and convincing explanations)

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**

(b) Identify consequences of conflict and violence. **(10 Marks)**

-Loss of lives

-Displacement

-Degradation of vulnerable groups

-Child soldiers

-Destruction of infrastructure

-Famine

-Target of civilians

-Sexual harassment

-Separation of families

-Debt burden

-International impact

**Good Introduction: 1 Mark**

**Body: any 4 points x 2 =8 marks (good and convincing explanations)**

**Good conclusion: 1 Mark**